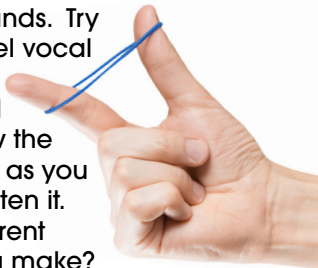


1. Lemur vocalisations

Lemurs can be very noisy when they want to be! Just like you they have vocal cords which vibrate to make different sounds as the air from the lungs flows past them. Muscles in the throat stretch the vocal cords to make the different sounds. Try making a model vocal cord by using an elastic band and seeing how the sound changes as you loosen and tighten it. How many different sounds can you make?



2. Lemur movements

Lemurs have some distinct postures that you may recognise if you have seen them in our Lemur Loop exhibit. Can you try out any of these 'lemur yoga' poses?



3. Conservation at home

Some species of lemur are threatened in the wild and often the main cause is down to habitat loss. We can try to protect rainforest species by buying products that have these logos:



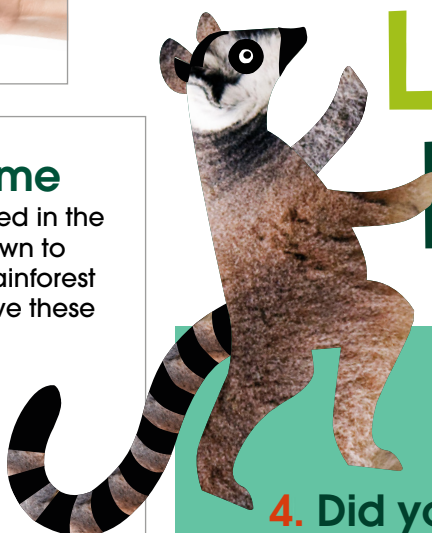
The Rainforest Alliance Certified™ seal stands for more sustainable farming practices, promoting a better future for people and nature.



By choosing products with FSC labels, you are helping to take care of the world's forests.

Can you find these logos on any of the products in your home?

LEAPING Lemurs



4. Did you know?

The biggest lemur species that ever lived was the **sloth lemur** at a whopping 160 cm tall and 200 kg – even bigger than a gorilla! Contrary to this, the smallest lemur is the **Berthe's mouse lemur** weighing only 30g – about the same as a hamster!

Sloth lemur

160 cm

Berthe's lemur

9 cm

5. Classification

Lemurs are part of a group called **primates**. In this group there are also monkeys and apes. These animals all share a common ancestor which means they have some similar features. However, they have also evolved over time to be quite different. Can you find out what these 3 groups have in common and what is different about them?

6. Native species link

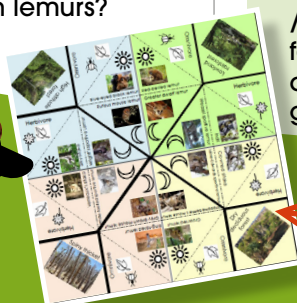
Lemurs are endemic to **Madagascar** and its surrounding islands. This means this is the only place where they live in the wild. Can you find Madagascar on the map? What other animals are endemic to there? Can you think of a similar animal that is endemic to where you live? What do they have in common with lemurs?

7. Make and do

Head over to our website for more lemur facts, crafts and activities. [here](https://www.marwell.org.uk/zoo/explore/animals/86/crowned-lemur) <https://www.marwell.org.uk/zoo/explore/animals/86/crowned-lemur>

and [here](https://www.marwell.org.uk/media/other/new_ks1_animal_factfile.pdf) https://www.marwell.org.uk/media/other/new_ks1_animal_factfile.pdf

Can you write a similar fact file about other lemur species? For an extra challenge you could draw a graph to compare them, e.g. habitat / diet / status / height / weight. Look at the following pages for more activities and to make this great **Lemur teller**.



Make your own lemur teller

- Lemurs have evolved from a common ancestor that arrived on Madagascar millions of years ago.
- They have evolved over time to become suited to the different conditions on the island
- As a result they have ended up changing and becoming quite different until they are now completely different species
- Make the lemur teller and ask people questions to see which lemur they are!

Instructions

Choose a teller template to print out:

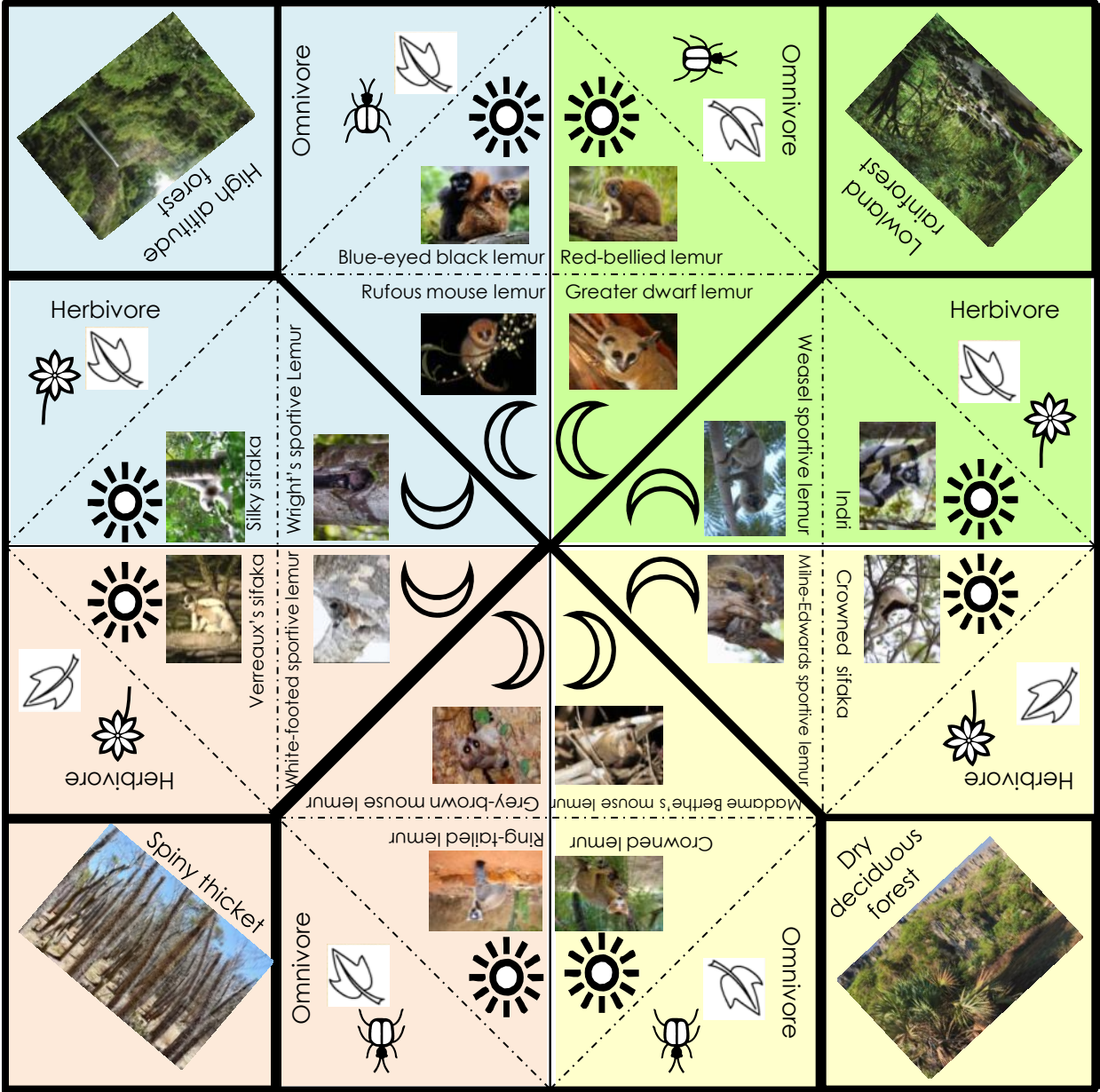
- page 3: Fully complete
- page 4: Just add pictures (provided on slide 7)
- page 5: just add some details
- page 6: blank, add all information

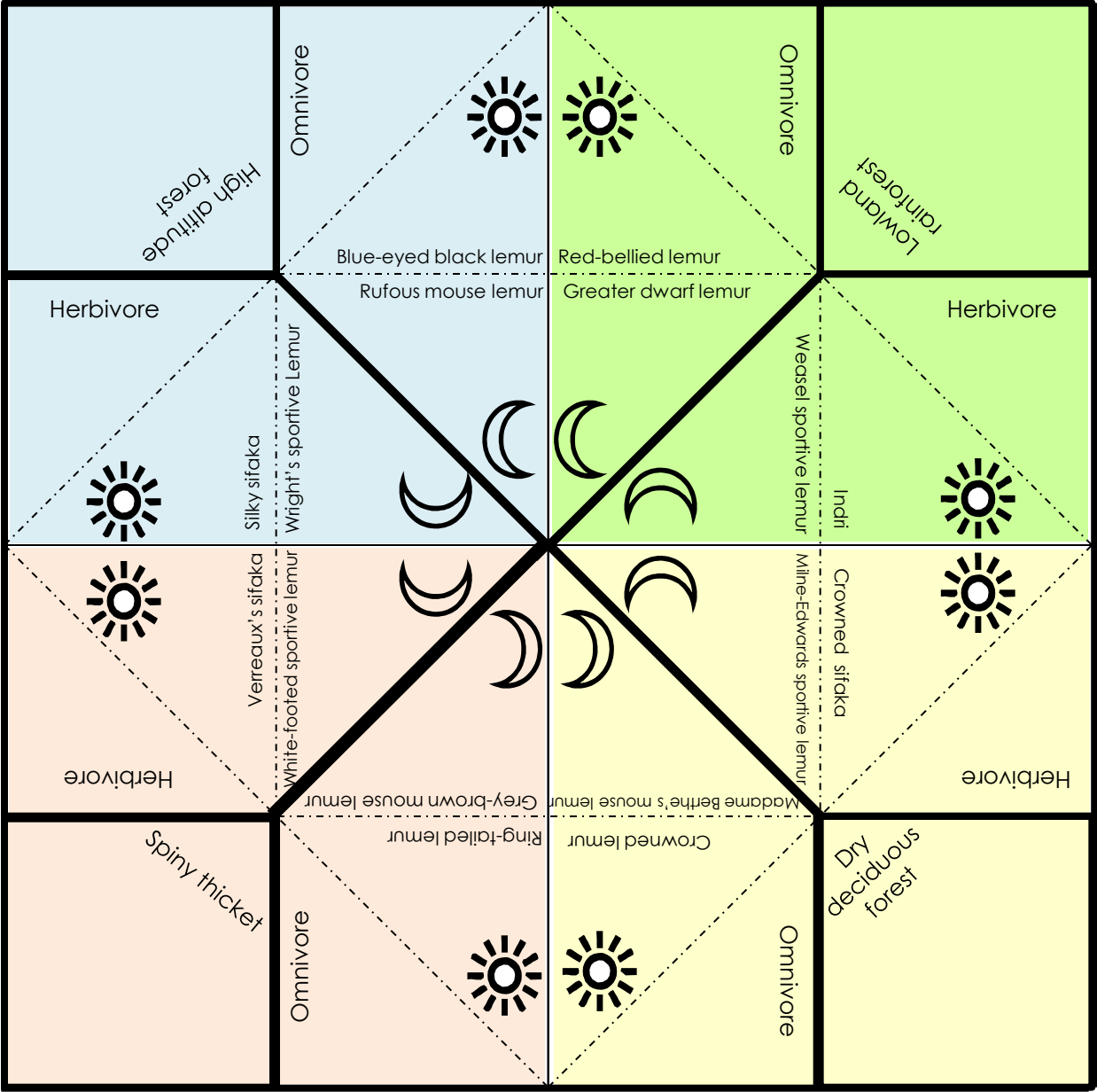
Use the lemur information (slides 8 and 9) to complete your teller (or print out the one that is fully completed)

















Once you have folded your teller up you can use it to ask people these questions:

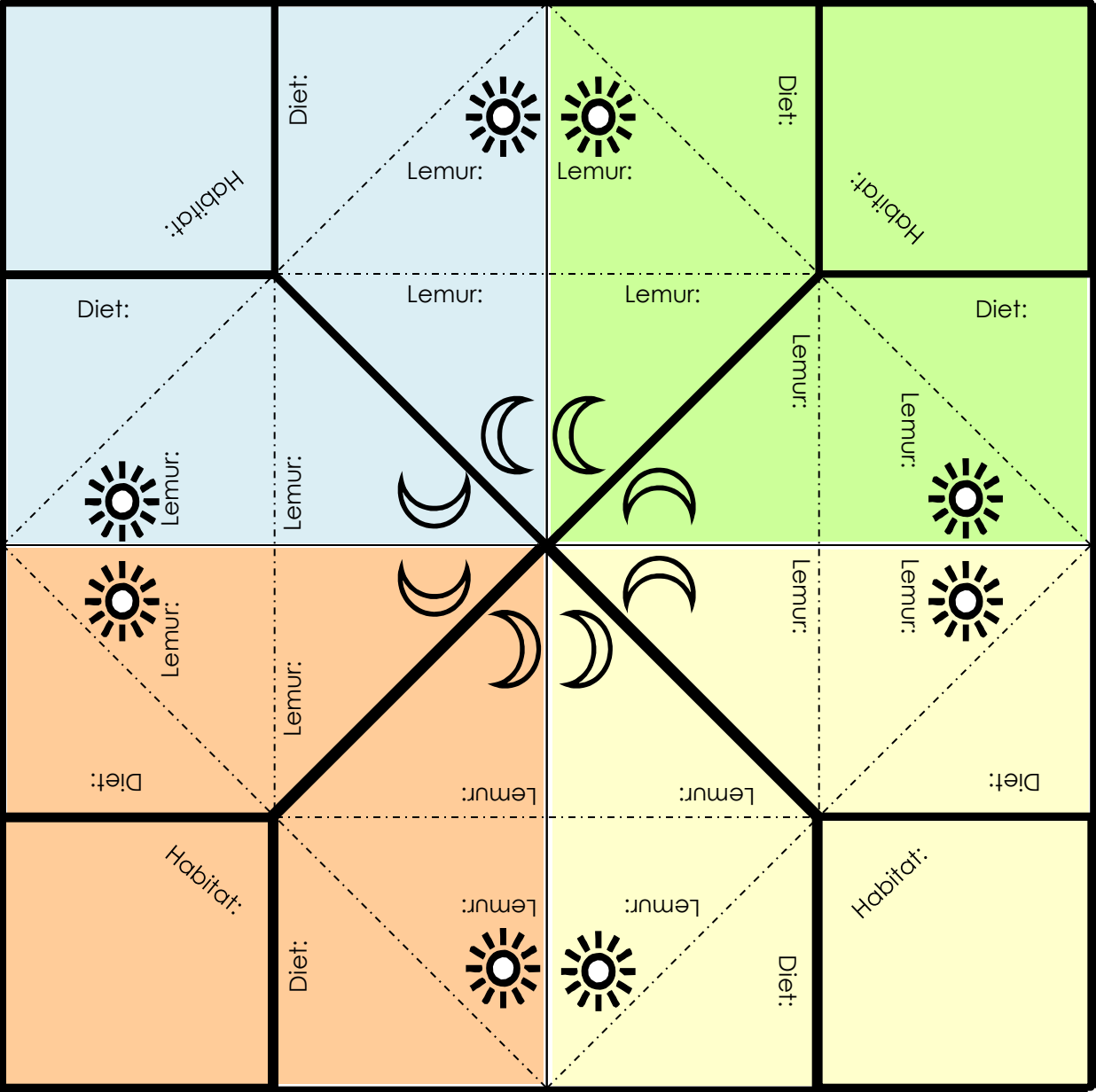
1. Which habitat did your lemur end up in?
2. What diet does your lemur have?
3. Is your lemur active at night or on the day?

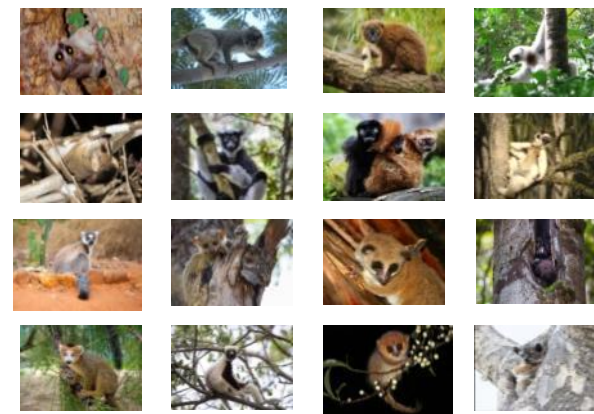
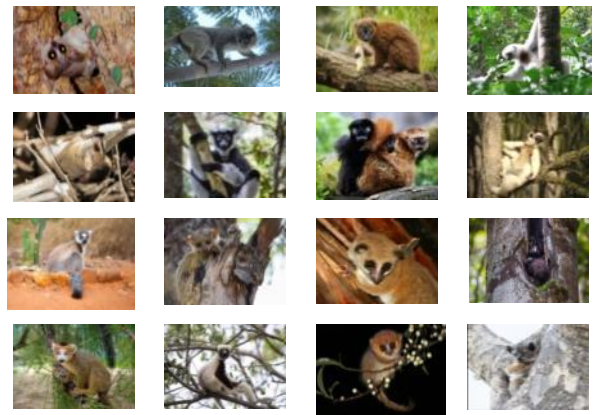
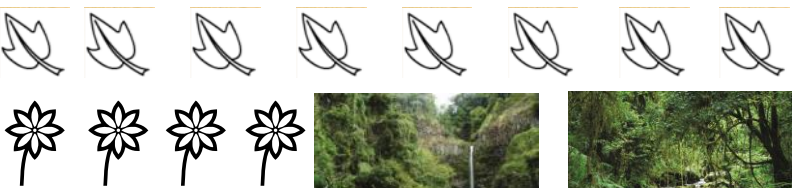
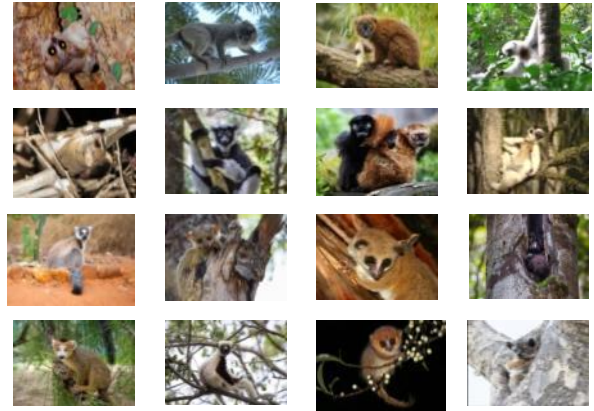
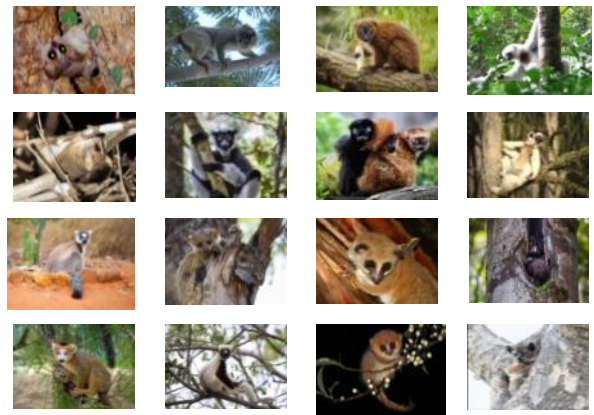
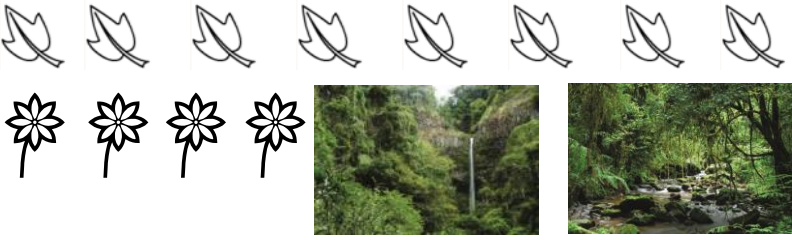
Then look at the information under that habitat and diet to reveal which lemur they are.





 _____ivore	 Blue-eyed black lemur Rufous mouse lemur	 Red-bellied lemur Greater dwarf lemur	 _____ivore
 Silky sifaka Wright's sportive Lemur	 Wright's sportive Lemur	 Weasel sportive lemur Indri	 Indri _____ivore
 Verreaux's sifaka White-footed sportive lemur	 White-footed sportive lemur	 Milne-Edwards sportive lemur Crowned sifaka	 Crowned sifaka _____ivore
 Grey-brown mouse lemur Ring-tailed lemur	 Ring-tailed lemur _____ivore	 Crowned lemur _____ivore	 _____ivore





Lowland rainforest habitat



Red-bellied lemur



Diurnal



Omnivore

Weasel sportive lemur



Nocturnal



Herbivore

Greater dwarf lemur



Nocturnal



Omnivore

Indri

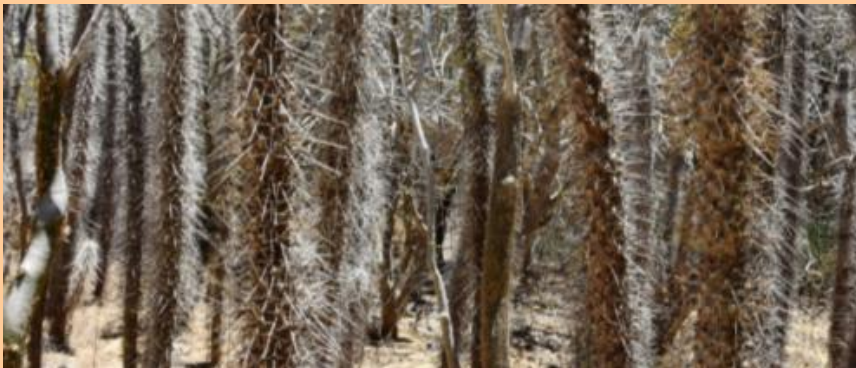


Diurnal



Herbivore

Spiny thicket habitat



Grey-brown mouse lemur



Nocturnal



Omnivore

White footed sportive lemur



Nocturnal



Herbivore

Ring-tailed lemur



Diurnal



Omnivore

Verreaux's Sifaka



Diurnal



Herbivore

High altitude forest habitat



Silky Sifaka



Diurnal



Herbivore

Blue-eyed black lemur



Diurnal



Omnivore

Wright's sportive lemur



Nocturnal



Herbivore

Rufous mouse lemur



Nocturnal



Omnivore

Dry deciduous forest habitat



Madame Berthe's mouse lemur



Nocturnal



Omnivore

Crowned sifaka



Diurnal



Herbivore

Crowned lemur



Diurnal



Omnivore

Milne-Edwards Sportive Lemur



Nocturnal



Herbivore